

TABLE 2.—SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR THE SENATE CURRENT-LEVEL REPORT FOR ON-BUDGET SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2004, AS OF APRIL 8, 2004

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
Enacted in previous sessions:			
Revenues	n.a.	n.a.	1,330,756
Permanents and other spending legislation ¹	1,117,131	1,077,938	n.a.
Appropriation legislation	1,148,942	1,179,843	n.a.
Offset receipts	— 365,798	— 365,798	n.a.
Total, enacted in previous sessions	1,900,275	1,891,983	1,330,756
Enacted this session:			
Surface Transportation Extension Act of 2004 (P.L. 108–202)	1,328	0	0
Social Security Protection Act of 2004 (P.L. 108–203)	685	685	0
Welfare Reform Extension Act of 2004 (P.L. 108–210)	107	58	0
An act to reauthorize certain school lunch and child nutrition programs through June 30, 2004 (P.L. 108–211)	6	6	0
Pension Funding Equity Act of 2004 (P.L. 108–218)	0	0	3,363
Total, enacted this session	2,126	749	3,363
Passed, pending signature:			
An act to require the Secretary of Defense to reimburse members of the United States Armed Forces for certain transportation expenses (S. 2057)	13	7	0
Entitlements and mandates:			
Difference between enacted levels and budget resolution estimates for appropriated entitlements and other mandatory programs	– 21,334	4,221	n.a.
Total Current Level ^{1, 2}	1,881,080	1,896,960	1,334,119
Total Budget Resolution	1,873,459	1,896,973	1,331,000
Current Level Over Budget Resolution	7,621	n.a.	3,119
Current Level Under Budget Resolution	n.a.	13	n.a.

Notes.—n.a. = not applicable; P.L. = Public Law.

¹ Pursuant to section 502 of H. Con. Res. 95, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2004, provisions designated as emergency requirements are exempt from enforcement of the budget resolution. As a result, the current level excludes \$82,460 million in budget authority and \$36,644 million in outlays from previously enacted bills.² Excludes administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration, which are off-budget.

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2003

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about the need for hate crimes legislation. On May 1, 2003, Senator KENNEDY and I introduced the Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act, a bill that would add new categories to current hate crimes law, sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.

On October 3, 2002, a 17-year-old transgender woman, Gwen Araujo, was viciously killed and buried in a shallow grave near South Lake Tahoe. Gwen was beaten severely—with fists, canned goods and a metal skillet—then strangled to death. Before driving her to a remote location to be buried, the attackers wrapped her body in blankets and hit her in the head with a shovel to make sure she was dead.

After a confession to police by one of Gwen's attackers, her body was finally found 2 weeks later. Currently, three men—Michael Magidson, 23, and Jose Merel and Jason Cazares, both 24—stand trial for her murder. A fourth man was also charged with her murder but pled guilty to manslaughter in exchange for testifying against the others. Despite this confession and eyewitness testimony in this case, defense attorneys have suggested that Gwen's murder was a result of something the victim provoked because of her lifestyle choice. The defense has asserted that Gwen “deceived” her attackers. Once learning of her biological sex, it caused one defendant to become enraged “beyond reason,” thereby resulting in her attack. One attorney has even claimed that no hate crime has been committed in this case.

Clearly, the murder of Gwen was motivated by hatred. I believe that the government's first duty is to defend its citizens, and to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act is a symbol that can become one of

substance. I believe that by passing this legislation and changing current law, we can change hearts and minds as well.

1139TH MILITARY POLICE COMPANY OF MOBERLY, MO

Mr. TALENT. Madam President, I rise today to express my appreciation for the service and the sacrifice of the service men and women of the 1139th Military Police Company of Moberly, MO, for their contributions to Operation Iraqi Freedom.

The 1139th was mobilized in January 2003, and served in Iraq from May to December 2003. Their missions included convey security, securing the flow of personnel and material to sustain the U.S. mission in Iraq; ensuring the security of fixed-site locations in Iraq, performing law enforcement and presence missions to maintain law and order, and to train Iraqi police as they prepare to assume an ever-greater share of the day-to-day duties of stabilizing the country.

Their efforts, and their willingness to leave their families and homes, to assist in the larger effort to stabilize and return Iraq to the family of freedom and peace-loving nations, says much regarding their understanding of the word service, and their appreciation for the obligations of citizenship.

The United States is a wealthy and powerful Nation, but it is the willingness of young men and women such as these that makes us great. In a dangerous world, they make the difference, both here and overseas. Their efforts will set men free. Their efforts will break the shackles of despotism. Their efforts will secure the safety of Americans here at home.

To the 65 service men and women of the 1139th, you have my respect and my heartfelt thanks for your service.

May God bless these fine young men and women and their families. And

may God bless the United States of America.

REAUTHORIZE THE ASSAULT WEAPONS BAN

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, a little before noon 5 years ago today, Dylan Klebold and Eric Harris began a killing spree at Columbine High School that left a dozen of their fellow students and a teacher dead, and more than two dozen others wounded.

The Columbine incident was a wake up call to a nation awash with guns, and showed us all once again what one or two grievance killers or malcontents can do with powerful, semi-automatic assault weapons.

Klebold and Harris were troubled young men who chose, tragically, to take out their angst on fellow students.

Twenty or thirty years ago, that decision might have simply led to a fist fight during recess outside on the playground. But now, with the prevalence of high-capacity, high-powered firearms, that decision quickly led to the deaths of more than a dozen innocents, and then the two shooters themselves.

Using several long guns and a TEC-DC9 semi-automatic assault pistol, Klebold and Harris were able to move through their high school with impunity, firing shot after shot in rapid succession, and quickly ending the hopes and dreams of so many youngsters.

Nobody could take them down, because their weapons made them, for all intents and purposes, invulnerable.

And while Columbine was tragic, it was not unique.

Similar grievance killings have occurred across the nation, in every forum:

In a San Ysidro, CA McDonald's in 1984, when a gunman with an Uzi killed 21 and wounded 15 others.